



CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY
CAPITOL BUILDING
SACRAMENTO, CALIF.



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—September 19, 1913.

STRIKEBREAKERS.

RECORD OF SUPERVISORS.

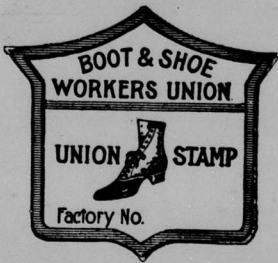
HIGH COST OF LIVING.

A PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

AN IMMIGRATION SCHEME.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

NAMED SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES



DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp. All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 Summer Street

BOSTON, MASS.

JOHN F. TOBIN, President

CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec.-Treas.

Hale's

GOOD GOODS

A General Dry Goods Department Store in which quality of goods, fairness of price and courteous service

Are Paramount

Do your purchasing in one large store. Take advantage of the Charge Bureau, of the Post Office, of the Shoe Shining Booth, of the Rest Room, etc.—take advantage of

Hale's—the Progressive Store of the Pacific Coast

Market at Fifth
SAN FRANCISCO

ADVERTISING

is the science of calling to the attention of the public the things they or you want.

Advertising tells who you are, where you are, and what you have to offer in the way of service or commodity.

The individual, firm, or corporation, engaged in a business where there is competition, failing to advertise, will never cause people to marvel at the success achieved.

If you have nothing to advertise, you might as well quit business. There is nothing in it for you.

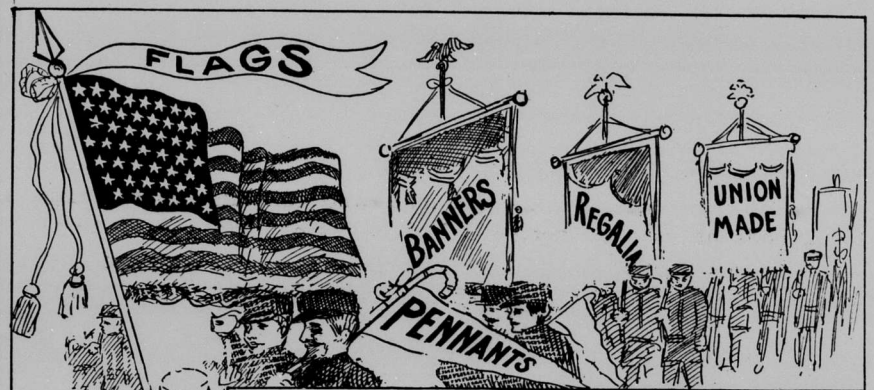
Live business men advertise; dead ones never.

THE LABOR CLARION

reaches the people who buy. The other kind need not be reached.

Let us prove our statements by giving us a trial.

316 FOURTEENTH STREET



PRINTING

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
ORIGINATING IDEAS FOR
DANCE PROGRAMS, MENUS
OR ADVERTISING SPECIALTIES

BADGES, LAPEL BUTTONS
FLAGS, ETC.



WALTER N. BRUNT COMPANY
880 Mission St. Phone Kearny 1966

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1913.

No. 32

STRIKEBREAKERS

BY CHARLES P. HARDEMAN.

How do we look upon a strikebreaker? Do we look upon him as a person who is merely giving his services for ample compensation, or as one who is engaging in an illegitimate business? Do we look upon him as we look upon a professional man who is proficient in handling particular kinds of affairs, or as a lawless man who unjustly antagonizes those who are peacefully striving to go ahead?

Can we compare him with a detective? A detective is often hired to do work of a most despicable nature. He is often put on the trail of an innocent man who is merely under suspicion, and unjustly, often unreasonably under suspicion. He is, as it were, hired to hound that man, in order to detect him committing a lawless act, which is beyond his thoughts, or to accuse him falsely and dishonestly in the hope of wringing a confession from him when there is no confession to wring.

A detective must stoop very low at times, and give his time and ability to abject and base work.

However, the work in which a detective is engaged must be carried on. He must do his work, in spite of the fact that it does not by any means appeal to us as the most lofty. And why must he do it? That multitudes of criminals may be detected, that multitudes of crimes may be unveiled, that thousands of unlawful acts might not be perpetrated, that thousands of perpetrators might not escape detection.

The detective is after the man who commits crimes. The methods he uses to capture a fugitive from justice, or to weave a net of evidence, or to gather proof in support of a certain charge do not always harmonize with our sense of justice.

But they must use such methods in order to help society rid itself of atrocious and harmful individuals.

It was once said that detectives were alright in their place, so were sewers, but keep them in their place.

But we cannot even say that much of strikebreakers, because they have no place. Their business is illegitimate. Their business is harmful. Their business has not, like that of the detective, its good points. Detective work is necessary, but strikebreaking is unnecessary. Detectives do abject work and bring forth good; strikebreakers do abject work and bring forth evil. Detectives give their ingenuity, give their cunning, give their time in order to assure protection to society from dangerous and obnoxious people. Strikebreakers give their talent, give their ability, give their energy in order to annihilate the chances which our workingmen have to better their condition.

Why does strikebreaking harm our toilers? Because striking is one of the most powerful means which they have for the gaining of their rights, and to diminish their chances of winning a strike is certainly harmful to them.

Every man has a claim upon the bounty of the earth for sufficient to supply the needs of himself and of his family. The earth is given to him, and it is his right to earn therefrom whatever is necessary to insure a comfortable living for his family. It is perfectly natural and rational to believe that if a man is willing to

work, he is entitled to a remuneration which will, at least, support himself and his family. We are plainly told that a laborer is entitled to his hire. When he works he does his part towards fulfilling his mission, towards improving his country, and towards promoting its interest. Everyone who works is a unit in the promotion of comfort and happiness because he does his share by throwing his strength, and energy, and time, into some industry which is necessary for the maintenance of our people. Since he does something, since he does all that can be reasonably expected of a man, since he does his share to help provide for the subsistence of the great mass, wages, on which it is hard for himself and his own to live, is indeed a most scanty requital.

Often, nay very often, he does not receive wages which will decently provide him and his own with the necessities of life. He clearly sees what he is entitled to. He asks for it and is refused, and then he refuses to work until his employer agrees to give him his just dues. He strikes in order to force his employer to recede from his unreasonable and unjust stand. He is merely striking for a decent livelihood for himself and his family. If he wins the strike he has won his right, if he loses the strike, he has lost his right.

What are we to say of the strikebreaker who does his utmost to destroy the workingman's chances of winning? What are we to say of the man who is hired to bring ruination to the strikers?

Certainly he is engaged in the lowest, meanest, basest kind of work. He is lending his ability and energy to combat the workingman, to frustrate him in his attempt to better himself.

It is true that the strikebreaker is only a hired man. But he is hired to do the most pernicious kind of work. He is merely the tool, it is true, or the weapon which the employer uses to inflict his wrong; yet he is like all other weapons which are used by unjust and criminal men. After his services are rendered, we look upon him as something nasty, as something very despicable. He is only an instrument, but we naturally have a repugnance for an instrument which has been used to destroy justice and right.

At present there is a strike in this city, and there is also a strikebreaker.

How are we to help the strikers who are being opposed by this strikebreaker?

The pressmen have been on a strike for some time, and for some time this strikebreaker, this tool of the employer, this instrument of abject work has been getting men to fill their places.

Let all union men and their friends and sympathizers see to it that every kind of printing has the union label stamp on it.

If the stamp is not on an election card, do not vote for the man; if you walk into a store for the purpose of purchasing, and if you see any printed advertising matter without the union stamp on it, call the attention of the salesman or man in charge to the lack, and tell him such a store is no place for a union man.

In short, give all the support you can to printed matter which has on it the union label, and to printed matter which lacks the label do what you can to condemn it.

RECORD OF SUPERVISORS.

Record of the incumbent Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, relative to certain matters affecting labor.

Report to the San Francisco Labor Council by its Law and Legislative Committee:

San Francisco, Cal., September 11, 1913.

Pursuant to instructions, your law and legislative committee has made an examination of the official records of the incumbent Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, relative to each member's votes on certain matters affecting labor, and respectfully submits the following as the result of its investigation.

We have included in this report the record of each member of the Board, whether elected for four or two years. Our reason for this is twofold. First, it will obviate the necessity of again covering the same ground in the future. Second, the acts of those who remain on the Board for the next two years should, in our opinion, be subject to the same scrutiny as the acts of those who retire now or are to become candidates for re-election.

For sake of brevity and to afford facility for easy inspection, this record is presented in two parts.

The first part enumerates the subjects and the different roll calls, or test votes, upon which the record of each Supervisor is based. Each such roll call, or test vote, has been numbered, and a description thereof follows, indicating the matter under consideration and the reason why each of those who voted is deemed to have cast good or bad votes. Information is also given as to the result of each such roll call, or test vote.

The second part gives in a summary form the number of good and bad votes cast by each Supervisor, also the number of times he was absent or failed to go on record. In each case the roll call or test vote, as numbered and described in the first part, has been designated, thus affording a complete summary of each Supervisor's record.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. PARKER, Chairman.

THEODORE JOHNSON, Secretary

Law and Legislative Committee.

Record of the incumbent Board of Supervisors on matters affecting labor.

Part 1. Enumeration and Description of Subjects and Roll Calls.

Action on Budget of 1912-1913, as presented by the finance committee, consisting of Jennings, McCarthy and Murphy.

1. Proposed reduction of salaries.

May 22, 1912. Hilmer moved that all salaries be restored to standards heretofore fixed. Adopted by 9 ayes to 8 noes. The noes are deemed bad votes. The Board, and particularly its finance committee, has frequently approved and found ready means to provide high salaries for experts, and no objection on the score of economy was raised. Hence, labor resents this attempt to make a record for economy at the expense of lower paid city employees who receive no protection whatever from provisions in the charter, and who at all times have received scant consideration from certain members of this Board.

Ayes—Caglieri, Andrew Gallagher, Hayden, Hilmer, Hocks, Mauzy, McLeran, Nolan, Vogelsang—9.

Noes—Bancroft, George Gallagher, Giannini, Koshland, McCarthy, Murdock, Murphy, Payot—8.

Absent—Jennings.

2. Municipal band concerts.

May 22, 1912. Koshland moved that ten thousand dollars be added to the budget for music in parks. Adopted by 10 ayes to 7 noes. The noes are bad votes. Labor favors the policy of providing free music in public parks as a means

of recreation and musical culture for the common people, and in this instance the Labor Council made a special effort to establish such policy in San Francisco.

Ayes—Caglieri, Andrew Gallagher, Hayden, Hilmer, Hocks, Koshland, Mauzy, McLeran, Nolan, Vogelsang—10.

Noes—Bancroft, George Gallagher, Giannini, McCarthy, Murdock, Murphy, Payot—7.

Absent—Jennings.

3. Manner of providing the money for music in parks.

May 22, 1912. Koshland moved that the ten thousand dollars for music in parks be taken from the urgent necessity fund, thus reducing said fund from \$100,000 to \$90,000. Adopted by 11 ayes to 6 noes. The noes are bad votes. Considerable difficulty was experienced in arranging for this item in the budget, as those who favored municipal band concerts did not wish to increase the tax rate or to cripple any of the departments on account of this item. Koshland's motion solved the matter in a practical way, and those who opposed his motion had all gone on record as against making any appropriation at all; hence, their votes on this matter shows determination to defeat the proposition entirely.

Ayes—Caglieri, Andrew Gallagher, Hayden, Hilmer, Hocks, Koshland, Mauzy, McLeran, Murdock, Nolan, Vogelsang—11.

Noes—Bancroft, George Gallagher, Giannini, McCarthy, Murphy, Payot—6.

Absent—Jennings.

Fire drills in factories and industrial establishments.

4. August 26, 1912. Mauzy moved that the ordinance providing for fire drills in factories and industrial establishments, introduced by Andrew J. Gallagher, be referred to the Fire Committee. Adopted by 11 ayes to 6 noes. The ayes are bad votes. This reference of the measure was made at the behest of department store owners who protested against adopting this ordinance in the form desired by labor. As the ordinance came from said committee and was finally passed, it is unsatisfactory, as its enforcement is left to the discretion of the Fire Chief, who must consult the convenience of the employer in regard to the time when fire drills are to take place.

Ayes—Bancroft, Caglieri, George Gallagher, Hayden, Hilmer, Jennings, Koshland, Mauzy, McCarthy, Murphy, Payot—11.

Noes—Andrew Gallagher, Hocks, McLeran, Murdock, Nolan, Vogelsang—6.

Absent—Giannini.

Relief for unemployed.

5. October 7, 1912. Payot introduced J. R. 440, requesting Finance Committee to make an additional appropriation of \$2500 for relief of indigents during the coming winter. Adopted by 11 ayes to five noes. The noes are bad votes. The Labor Council and other unions had previously donated funds to relieve the general distress prevailing on account of unemployment. On November 25th following, the Board unanimously adopted J. R. 511, making the aforesaid appropriation, thus showing the untenable position previously held by those who opposed Payot's resolution.

Ayes—Caglieri, Hayden, Hilmer, Hocks, Koshland, Mauzy, McLeran, Murdock, Nolan, Payot, Vogelsang—11.

Noes—Bancroft, George Gallagher, Giannini, Jennings, Murphy—5.

Absent—Andrew Gallagher, McCarthy.

Bonding Limit.

6. October 15, 1912. Andrew J. Gallagher moved to amend pending Charter Amendment No. 7, which extended the bonding limit to water bonds, by inserting the words "or other self-sustaining public utilities," thereby empowering the city to issue bonds for revenue-producing utilities regardless of the 15 per cent bonding limit.

Motion lost by 2 ayes to 11 noes. The noes are bad votes, as, regardless of the merits of the proposition, nearly every member of the Board was, previous to his election, pledged to submit this matter to the people in accordance with the principle embodied in Mr. Gallagher's amendment.

Ayes—Caglieri, Andrew Gallagher—2.

Noes—Bancroft, George Gallagher, Hayden, Hocks, Jennings, Koshland, Mauzy, McLeran, Murdock, Murphy, Vogelsang—11.

Absent—Giannini, Hilmer, McCarthy, Nolan, Payot.

Control of the Municipal Opera House.

7. January 27, 1913. Andrew J. Gallagher moved to amend Payot's resolution, ordering the construction of the Municipal Opera House, so that the city and not the Musical Association would control the future management of the same. Amendment lost by 2 ayes to 16 noes. The noes are bad votes. At the time labor protested against the Board's action, and subsequently the Supreme Court declared the Board

Factory Agent for OMEGA WATCHES

H. STEWART

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER

SOCIETY BADGES OF ALL KINDS
FINE WATCH REPAIRING

Railroad Watches a Specialty. Jewelry Repaired and Made to Order. ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

4041 TWENTY-FOURTH STREET

Between Castro and Noe

Phone Mission 6110

THE HOME OF THE UNION STAMP

FRANK BROS.

THE BIG CLOTHIERS
For MEN and BOYS

1015 MARKET STREET near SIXTH

Locations in San Francisco
19 STOCKTON STREET
52 THIRD STREET
159 THIRD STREET
241 KEARNY STREET
14 EAST STREET
22 EAST STREET
249-251 MARKET STREET
ARGONAUT HOTEL CAFE
22-24 SIXTH STREET

Oakland
520 TWELFTH STREET
416 THIRTEENTH STREET
713 BROADWAY
1537 SAN PABLO AVENUE
1112 BROADWAY

"Well Established for Quality"

ALL UNION HOUSES

Meads
Restaurants
and Bakeries

VISIT THE

ENGLISH COTTAGE

JUST COMPLETED ON OUR SECOND FLOOR

FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE

\$150

Good Sterling Furniture—Furniture that will look well, wear well and give years of service.

Pay \$2 a Week

Sterling Furniture Co.
Bunster & Saxe
1049 MARKET ST. OFF. MALLISTER & JONES

had no power to leave control of city property in private hands.

Ayes—Andrew Gallagher, Nolan—2.

Noes—Bancroft, Caglieri, George Gallagher, Giannini, Hayden, Hilmer, Hocks, Jennings, Koshland, Mauzy, McLeran, McCarthy, Murdock, Murphy, Payot, Vogelsang—16.

Matter of Le Conte School.

8. May 5, 1913. Resolution No. 10,148, to repeal a resolution adopted April 1, 1912, appropriating \$55,000 for the construction and equipment of the Le Conte School. Adopted by 15 ayes to 1 no. The ayes are bad votes. The reversal of the Board on this matter was due to its desire to provide a new school building for Oriental children in preference to one for white children. The Le Conte School was needed just as much, and it should have been built. The long delay and final decision to use the money for another purpose savors of bad faith. The district affected protested in vain. Later, Nolan joined with Andrew J. Gallagher to have the Board reverse itself, but this attempt failed.

Ayes—Bancroft, Caglieri, Giannini, Hayden, Hilmer, Hocks, Jennings, Koshland, Mauzy, McLeran, Murdock, Murphy, Nolan, Payot, Vogelsang—15.

Noes—Andrew Gallagher—1.

Absent—George Gallagher, McCarthy.

Action on Budget of 1913-1914.

Andrew J. Gallagher introduced 17 amendments, of which a few are noted and referred to by the numbers as introduced. The proposed increases in salaries were endorsed by labor.

9. Telephone Operators.

May 20, 1913. Amendments No. 4 and No. 11, to pay telephone operators in the departments of electricity and of police, \$90 per month each. Both amendments were lost by the same vote of 5 ayes to 13 noes. The noes are bad votes.

Ayes—Andrew Gallagher, George Gallagher, Hilmer, Mauzy, Nolan—5.

Noes—Bancroft, Caglieri, Giannini, Hayden, Hocks, Jennings, Koshland, McCarthy, McLeran, Murdock, Murphy, Payot, Vogelsang—13.

10. Elevator Operators.

May 20, 1913. Amendment No. 6, that elevator operators be granted an increase from \$80 to \$90 per month each. Adopted by 10 ayes to 8 noes. The noes are bad votes. The Labor Council made a special appeal to secure this increase.

Ayes—Caglieri, Andrew Gallagher, George Gallagher, Hayden, Hilmer, Hocks, Koshland, Mauzy, McLeran, Nolan—10.

Noes—Bancroft, Giannini, Jennings, McCarthy, Murdock, Murphy, Payot, Vogelsang—8.

11. Janitors.

May 20, 1913. Amendment No. 8, to increase salaries of janitors by ten dollars per month each. At first this was defeated by a vote of 9 to 9, but it was afterwards reconsidered and adopted by 12 ayes to 6 noes. The noes are bad votes.

Ayes—Caglieri, Andrew Gallagher, George Gallagher, Giannini, Hayden, Hilmer, Hocks, Koshland, Mauzy, McLeran, Nolan, Vogelsang—12.

Noes—Bancroft, Jennings, McCarthy, Murdock, Murphy, Payot—6.

12. Linemen.

May 20, 1913. Amendment No. 10, to increase linemen's salaries \$12.50 per month each. Lost by 9 ayes to 9 noes. The noes are bad votes.

Ayes—Andrew Gallagher, George Gallagher, Hayden, Hilmer, Hocks, Koshland, Mauzy, McLeran, Nolan—9.

Noes—Bancroft, Caglieri, Giannini, Jennings, McCarthy, Murdock, Murphy, Payot, Vogelsang—9.

Inspection of Weights and Measures.

13. June 30, 1913. By a vote of 12 ayes to 3 noes, the Board voted to continue and put into effect an ordinance for inspection of weights and measures which it had permitted to remain a dead letter until it afforded a chance, as it was presumed, to evade compliance with the more effective

provisions of the Tyrrel Act, going into effect August 10, 1913. The Labor Council on this and several previous occasions protested against the lame policy pursued by the Board on this subject. The Mayor vetoed the ordinance at labor's request.

Ayes—Caglieri, George Gallagher, Giannini, Hayden, Hilmer, Jennings, Koshland, McCarthy, McLeran, Murdock, Payot—12.

Noes—Andrew Gallagher, Nolan, Vogelsang—3.

Absent—Bancroft, Hocks, Mauzy.
Billboards.

14. August 18, 1913. Motion to refer the pending Billboard Ordinance to the Public Welfare Committee. Adopted by 10 ayes to 8 noes. The noes are bad votes. Labor has from time to time protested against several attempts to make such an ordinance too drastic. The vote here given was a test vote, giving reasonable assurance that in the future greater consideration will be given the claims of labor on this question.

Ayes—Caglieri, Andrew Gallagher, Hayden, Hilmer, Hocks, Mauzy, McLeran, Murdock, Nolan, Vogelsang—10.

Noes—Bancroft, George Gallagher, Giannini, Jennings, Koshland, McCarthy, Murphy, Payot—8.

Part 2.—Summary of Each Supervisor's Record on the Foregoing Roll Calls.

Members elected for four years:

Paul Bancroft: Good votes—None; 13 bad votes—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14; absent 1 roll call—13.

George E. Gallagher: 4 good votes—9, 10, 11, 12; 9 bad votes—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14; absent 1 roll call—8.

J. Emmet Hayden: 8 good votes—1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 11, 12, 14; 6 bad votes—4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13; absent—none.

Oscar Hocks: 9 good votes—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 14; 4 bad votes—6, 7, 8, 9; absent 1 roll call—13.

Thomas Jennings: Good votes—none; 11 bad votes—4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14; owing to continued illness, absent on first three test votes.

William H. McCarthy: Good votes—none; 11 bad votes—1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14; absent 3 roll calls—5, 6, 8.

Chas. A. Murdock: 4 good votes—3, 4, 5, 14; 10 bad votes—1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13; absent—none.

Henry Payot: 1 good vote—5; 12 bad votes—1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14; absent 1 roll call—6.

Alexander T. Vogelsang: 8 good votes—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 13, 14; 6 bad votes—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12; absent—none.

Members elected for two years.

Guido E. Caglieri: 8 good votes—1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 14; 6 bad votes—4, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13; absent—none.

Andrew J. Gallagher: 13 good votes—1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14; bad votes—none; absent 1 roll call—5.

A. H. Giannini (appointed to succeed James B. Bocarde): 1 good vote—11; 11 bad votes—1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14; absent 2 roll calls—4, 6.

Fred L. Hilmer: 9 good votes—1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14; 4 bad votes—4, 7, 8, 13; absent 1 roll call—6.

Adolph Koshland: 6 good votes—2, 3, 5, 10, 11, 12; 8 bad votes—1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14; absent—none.

Byron Mauzy: 9 good votes—1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14; 4 bad votes—4, 6, 7, 8; absent 1 roll call—13.

Ralph McLeran: 9 good votes—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 14; 5 bad votes—6, 7, 8, 9, 13; absent—none.

Daniel C. Murphy: Good votes—none; 14 bad votes—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14; absent—none.

Edward L. Nolan: 12 good votes—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14; 1 bad vote—8; absent 1 roll call—6.

Liberty, with all its drawbacks, is everywhere vastly more attractive to a noble soul than good social order without it, than society like a flock of sheep, or a machine working like a watch. This mechanism makes of man only a product; liberty makes him the citizen of a better world.—Schiller.

SWISS

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS

STEFFEN BROS.

2146 Mission St., near 17th St.

We Clean for \$1.00 Any kind of Watch

And Guarantee Correct Time for 2 Years

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY

Watches, and Jewelry made to order. Cuckoo Clocks \$1.00 up.
\$500 Reward for any watch we cannot repair.

Men's Golf Shirts 79c

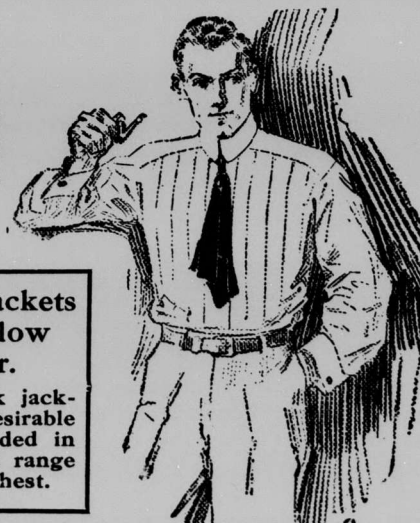
REGULAR \$1.00 LINES

Several standard and well-known lines included in this bargain list, none of them worth less than \$1.00, some worth more. The materials are Percale and Madras, some with soft bosoms and turnback collars to match. All are made coat style. There is a complete size range.



Waiters' Jackets
Priced below
Regular.

Waiters, black jackets; every desirable style is included in the lot. Sizes range from 33 to 46 chest.



HIGH COST OF LIVING—CAUSE AND REMEDY.

No. 1.

By Richard Caverly.

Owing to invention and general progress, the natural tendency of prices, measured in labor, is toward lower levels. As commodities are produced with greater ease and facility, they tend to become cheaper, so that one pays less labor for things one earns or buys. Prices could remain stationary only in a stationary world; and prices would naturally tend upward only in a world or country on the down grade. The economic progress of the world is, therefore, measurable by the rate at which prices tend downward.

Bearing in mind that real price is cost measured in labor, any rise in real prices indicates disease in the body economic, just as increased temperature shows disorder in the physical body.

The United States Bureau of Labor issued a report on retail prices March 18, 1913. That report showed that the cost of fifteen of the principal articles of food had advanced 55 per cent in the past 20 years, and that prices of the other necessities of life have advanced in still greater degree. During that period the wages of railroad employees have increased 30 per cent, so that there has been a relative decrease of wages, although a nominal increase.

In the face of such a situation and during the same period, the amount of dividends on railroad stock has increased over 400 per cent, or from more than \$87,000,000 in 1890 to over \$460,000,000 in 1911. Today the railroads are paying dividends on \$7,000,000,000 worth of fictitious watered stock. To pay such dividends they are levying a tax upon every article that the American people use. (See Congressional Record July 19th, page 2892.) If the inhabitants of a country should become insane, devoting themselves to the destruction of labor-saving machines and the annihilation of wealth, prices would rise just as they have for some years.

Our country's facilities and resources have not been destroyed, but all the advantages of invention, discovery, and the abundant gifts of nature have accrued to the benefit of a few monopolists, while the masses, shorn of all the material fruits of civilization, are as helpless and hopeless as if they lived in a declining world.

This condition is the result of legislation—the achievement of privilege. Every barrier to trade and every law that facilitates monopoly sends prices higher.

No man nor any corporation can plunder the public, except by virtue of special privilege obtained by legal legerdemain.

The cupidity of the few and the stupidity of the many have enabled privilege to make our laws; and now, finding that a day's labor will hardly buy a dinner, we stand bewildered, while the attorneys for privilege, kindly and learnedly explain that the real causes of the trouble are "lack of farmers," "labor unions," "the law of diminished returns," "extravagance of the working classes," "the discovery of too much gold."

Several professors of political economy have given generous aid in teaching the unanswerable rabble how simple and self-evident it is that too much gold necessitates bare backs and empty stomachs. Perhaps a little more gold would cause the human race to wind up its affairs and die of starvation!

Of course the professors hesitate a little before pointing out the errors of God, who made the gold! Seriously, gold is subject to the law of supply and demand, and being our monetary standard, any material increase in its supply, making it cheaper, causes a proportional increase in nominal wages and nominal prices; but if all the mountains in the world were turned into gold the miracle would not diminish the purchasing power of a day's work. As gold becomes cheaper,

a day's work will purchase more of it, but not less of other things on that account.

The depreciation of gold in recent years is of no consequence whatever, but the fact that the purchasing power of labor is decreasing daily is a sign of public distress and industrial disaster, to be dreaded.

Monopoly in its various forms is the root of all economic evil.

There can be no easement from press of prices while tariff laws permit the monopoly of trade; nor relief from the demands of privilege while the common wealth of the people is in the hands of the despoilers; nor freedom from tribute while our country is being sacked and plundered more effectually than the domain of Gaul at the hands of Caesar. Prices will fall as soon as our benevolent government refuses a helping hand to the predatory powers.

A PLEA FOR LOYALTY.

By Cal. I. Fornia.

Those of you who read this, even though young, will yet be able to look back to a time when hours were long and wages much less than today.

What is it that has helped the workingman—the working woman? Not the greed of the wealthy; not more stores and factories; not a greater demand for laborers. Then what? The bonding together of good men in brotherly love to aid the workingman to better his condition, and this we call our labor unions.

What man that ever has or does belong to one but what has been greatly benefited thereby. And yet, alas! how many men today are false, untrue to the hand that raised them from their low estate. Like ungrateful children, they ever grasp for more, with no acknowledgment for present benefits on their lips.

Today we see a man who belongs to a union, who reaps all the benefits, and yet if an opportunity comes where he can hold an extra job at under-pay and not be "found out"—how many will do it? Fear of being "found out" keeps many an untrue union man from doing this very thing, and yet, were the prices reduced, they would be the first to howl.

I know some members, and probably you do too, who cry bitterly when they have dues to pay to help striking brothers. Is that brotherly love? Has the union done nothing for them? Then why are they in it? It has and does help them every day, then why don't they bless it? why don't they glory in it and show it the loyalty and devotion such a grand institution for the betterment of the wage earner needs?

Then, if you do realize its blessings, and are striving to be loyal, help those about you, blinded by selfishness, to see their follies.

But a short time ago I met a family who I know has reaped untold benefits from the union to which the man belongs, yet they daily take the "Examiner" and when they asked me if I didn't, and I replied in the negative, reminding them it was on the "Don't Patronize" list, they said, Oh, they never paid any attention to those things. Why not, friends, why not? If you were in the newspaper business and they had been unfair, wouldn't you be one of the sufferers? I pray you remember this: don't patronize those who have played unfair to a brother, and do patronize those who have labeled their goods, union made.

Are we not one large family? In your smaller family would you be friendly with a man who had done another member of your family a grave injury? Then why would you in this larger family? Again, would you not try to favor one who had done a favor for your brother? Then why not in the larger family?

"To thine own self be true, and it must follow, as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man."

UNION PRINTING AT SAVING PRICES

It's not necessary to pay high, exorbitant prices when you want union printing. We furnish first-class union work for unions, lodges, business or mail order men at a great reduction in price. We sell choicest Bond letterheads for \$2.50 per 1000 (the \$4.50 kind); 5000 for \$9.00; business cards and envelopes, \$1.75 per 1000 (the \$3.00 kind); 5000 for \$7.00. Let us quote you prices on your requirements for your next Picnic, Ball, Social or Entertainment. We can save your money.

PROGRESS PRINTING CO.

228 SIXTH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO

Children's Account

Your children should be taught to save. Open an account for each of them today. Show them by example that you believe in a savings account. They cannot start too soon.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco

Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Largest Coast Outfitters For MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade



HENRY B. LISTER

LAWYER

Practicing in all Courts
State and Federal

NOTARY PUBLIC
Member of Local No. 59, I. O. O. F.

PHONES

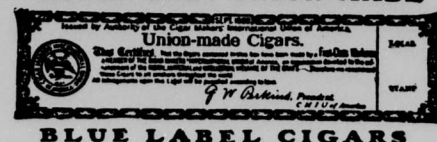
805 Pacific Building

Douglas 1415; Home J 1855

SAN FRANCISCO

Residence Phone Sunset 1605

SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE



A PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

The following "plan for the organization of the working people of the United States of America" has been drawn up by Frank Roney:

All persons employed in a distinct industry should be organized into separate unions, the membership of each comprising those only who are engaged in a branch or division of the industry.

Each separate union should be represented in a local body to be known as, say, the Iron Trades Council, or Building Trades Council.

Every local organization to be qualified for membership and representation in the city central body should be affiliated with its national organization.

Local central bodies or councils should be represented in a city central council. This council to be the local directing body for all the councils and unions in the city or town in which it exists.

Local unions shall have the right to regulate its internal affairs without interference from the council it is represented in or the city central council so long as it conforms to the rules set forth for the guidance of all unions in a general way. No union to be permitted to declare a strike without the approval of its local central council, which in turn will not be permitted to declare or approve a strike likely to involve other unions in other industries without the approval of the city central council.

Occupations of analogous character, but of limited numbers and without national organization, can organize separately, form a council and be entitled to representation in the city central council, subject to such regulations as the circumstances require.

Organization should be in the following order:

1st. The formation of local unions.
2d. The grouping of unions according to analogy, viz: All those unions whose members are employed in the divisions of the iron or metal manufacturing business, such as molders, pattern makers, machinists, boiler makers, blacksmiths, engineers (land), and analogous occupations.

All those in the building trades, such as carpenters, plasterers, bricklayers, plumbers, shinglers, stone masons, painters, stucco workers, cement workers and analogous occupations.

All those in the printing and publishing line, as type setters, pressmen, bookbinders, paper cutters, lithographers, electrotypers and analogous occupations.

All those in the subsistence line, as bakers, confectioners, cooks, waiters, bartenders, bread distributors, flour mill men, fruit cannery, laundry workers and all analogous occupations.

All those in the production of leather and leather goods, such as tanners, skin dressers, boot and shoe workers, harness makers, leather belt makers, trunk and satchel makers and analogous occupations.

All those engaged in the production of artificial light—by gas or electricity—which embraces electrical engines and mechanics, linemen, retort attendants and all analogous occupations.

All engaged in transportation of passengers or merchandise by water, such as seamen, marine engineers, marine firemen, sea-going cooks and waiters, hoisting engineers, stevedores, long-shoremen, ticket agents and all analogous occupations.

All engaged in the clothing and millinery line and distribution, such as tailors, dress makers, milliners, store clerks, seamstresses and all analogous occupations.

All employed in local transportation, such as street railway employees, teamsters, wagon drivers and analogous occupations.

All other occupations and divisions of labor not enumerated would by force of circumstances fall into their natural order and do much to dissipate the petty jealousies and jurisdictional contentions which too frequently prevail where in

the conduct of business one occupation infringes or trespasses upon another.

When local unions are organized and city or town trade councils are formed the formation of a central city labor council with a limited representation would follow.

State organizations could be similarly formed to include those employed in distinctive state transportation occupations, unless it would be considered more expedient to have those so engaged belong to the union of their craft in their place of residence.

National organizations could be grouped in a similar manner to city organizations. Each national organization would conduct its business as hitherto but when grouped with analogous national bodies would be required to abide by every decision come to by, say, the National Metal Trades Council. All national aggregate bodies would be represented in a supreme national labor council from which would emanate all projects affecting the masses of organized people in the country. Such a council could and would exercise a potent influence on national legislation and be the means of reducing considerably the friction that now exists and too frequently arises between bodies of working people as well as being the means of procuring immediate and proper legislation for the whole people without the anxieties, loss of time, waste of means and the other disadvantages now in force. How easy it would be for the national council to settle the eight-hour workday without cost or trouble. An order is issued and a vote is taken by national organizations on the question, "Shall eight hours constitute a day's labor?" The number of votes cast in due time reaches the national council and it is found an overwhelming majority are in favor of the affirmative, upon which the council issues a proclamation fixing a date upon which the eight-hour mandate shall go into effect. That time arrives and the thing is done.

BUREAU OF MINES.

New Publications: Bulletins—Mining and treatment of feldspar and kaolin in the southern Appalachian region, by A. S. Watts; 1913; 171 pp., 16 pls., 12 figs. The titaniferous iron ores in the United States; their composition and economic value, by J. T. Singewald, Jr.; 1913; 145 pp., 16 pls., 3 figs.

Technical papers—Sanitation at mining villages in the Birmingham district, Ala., by D. E. Woodbridge; 1913; 27 p., 1 pl., 9 figs. The influence of inert gases on inflammable gaseous mixtures, by J. K. Clement; 1913; 24 pp., 1 pl., 8 figs. The production and use of brown coal in the vicinity of Cologne, Germany, by C. A. Davis; 1913; 15 pp.

Miners' Circular—Rules for mine-rescue and first-aid field contests, by J. W. Paul; 1913; 12 pp.

The Bureau of Mines has copies of these publications for free distribution, but can not give more than one copy of the same bulletin to one person. Requests for all papers can not be granted without satisfactory reason. In asking for publications, please order them by number and title. Applications should be addressed to the Director of the Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

CAUGHT IN LIE.

A letter entirely in the handwriting of Jas. A. Emery of the National Association of Manufacturers shows Mr. Emery making the deal with former Congressman Jim Watson by which Jim was to get \$250 a week for boosting the tariff board—that ingenious scheme by which the Taft administration sought to prevent any reduction of the tariff. Before the letter was put into the official record Senator Reed was unkind enough to elicit from Emery a clear-cut denial that he had any part in making the Watson contract. Springing letters like this on untruthful witnesses is much like dealing from a stacked deck in a game with hayseed sports.



MADE TO ORDER

NEW FALL SUITS AND OVERCOATS

That can not be duplicated at the price in San Francisco.

\$25 TO \$50

Made in Our Own Shop by Our Own Union Tailors working at a Weekly Wage—No Piece Work.

SPECIAL!**Our \$25 and \$30 Suits**

In the Newest Fall Materials, including Guaranteed Indigo

BLUE SERGES

KELLEHER & BROWNE

The Irish Tailors.

716 Market Street

OPPOSITE 3rd STREET

The Best Way

to help make San Francisco a million by 1915 is to

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY**"LUNDSTROM" HATS**

have been made here by the best Union workmen since 1884.

Considering Quality and Style they are equal to the world's best.

To make shopping more convenient, we have stores in five different localities.

Lundstrom's Exclusive Hat Stores

1178 Market Street 2640 Mission Street

26 Third Street

72 Market Street 605 Kearny Street

UNION MADE**EAGLESON & CO.****Men's Furnishing Goods**

Manufacturers of

Union Label Shirts

Complete Lines of Union Label Goods in SHIRTS, NIGHT SHIRTS, PAJAMAS, COLLARS, UNDERWEAR, GLOVES, NECKTIES, SUSPENDERS, WAITER AND BAR COATS AND APRONS.

1118 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

112 S. SPRING STREET, LOS ANGELES

717 K STREET, SACRAMENTO

LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

Office S. F. Labor Temple 316 Fourteenth Street
Telephone Market 56
JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

Single Subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.
Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco, California, as second-class matter.



FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1913.

The right shall prevail—we have said it,
We have marked out our path and we'll tread it.
—Wasson.

Strikebreaker Farley, at 40 years of age, is dead. He died of tuberculosis last week. It is said his money had been lost in race-track gambling. He profited little by his viciousness.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, in the dispute between the musicians and the metal polishers, decided in favor of the former. The polishers insisted that musicians must get permits from them to use old instruments which did not bear the label.

Through an error in last week's paper authorship of the bill to prohibit interstate transportation of convict-made goods was attributed to Congressman Knowland. The bill was drawn up and introduced by Congressman John I. Nolan, and not Knowland.

The San Diego "Labor Leader" came out in its last issue increased in size from four to eight pages, and much improved in typographical appearance. It also announced a slight change in policy, and is to be conducted in future as a strictly trade union paper, supporting no political party.

Harry Orchard, who was sentenced to hang in Idaho, for the murder of Governor Steunenberg, has published the required notice that he will apply for a full pardon. Owing to the valuable assistance he rendered the mine owners in their fight against the Western Federation of Miners, he probably will soon be a free man. What other reward he will get for attempting to swear away the lives of other men, perhaps, will never be known.

The virtuous city of Los Angeles, noted principally for the number of loafing millionaires and greedy labor crushers it harbors, has allowed the main witness against Millionaire George Bixby, charged with contributing to the delinquency of a young girl, to disappear. The woman who conducted the notorious resort where Bixby held forth was jailed, tried and convicted. But from the first, Bixby, the most prominent of the accused was treated with a consideration inconsistent with the nature of the crime charged. He was hastily admitted to bail, and during the preliminary proceedings an attempt was made to obtain permission for his absence from court. In one instance this was successful. Numerous delays since have been secured. No doubt exists but that the course of proceedings has been in favor of the accused, and now the disappearance of the principal witness virtually makes effectual prosecution hopeless. No witnesses ever disappear in cases where labor men are concerned in Los Angeles. Millionaires, however, in Otis town, are privileged.

AN IMMIGRATION SCHEME

Word has reached this city from Washington to the effect that certain interested parties have initiated measures and formed plans having for their purpose the importation of large numbers of Hindu laborers into this State.

It is said affidavits have been filed with the Bureau of Immigration setting forth that such labor is desirable and that Californians have no objection to the Hindu laborer.

The fact is Hindu labor is not needed in this State, nor is it desirable. Californians do most strenuously object to the Hindu, and for good and sufficient reasons.

California employers do not want such labor largely because of the rank incompetency of the Hindu, but also on account of the detestable personal habits of these Orientals. They are more objectionable than the Chinese or the Japanese. Wherever Hindu labor has been used in California it has been found necessary to isolate them from the balance of the people because of their manner of living.

Organized labor objects to the Hindu for the same reasons that a protest is raised against other classes of ignorant and servile immigration. These immigrants have been exploited to such an extent that the American-born can not compete with them, and therefore insist there shall be effective regulation and exclusion of all undesirable immigration in order that the standard of living may not be lowered. The standard of wages for both skilled and unskilled labor in this State is the result of years of diligent effort, and organized labor does not propose to sit idly by and permit greedy employers to drive it down. Anything that will hurt the unskilled laborer must of necessity also injure the skilled mechanic. When the Hindu accepts work at less than the prevailing rate, and he always does so, he not only takes the place of a man working at a higher rate, but he assists in destroying the wage rate in the entire industry, and this has its influence upon all other fields of employment, as well as carrying with it a corresponding reduction in the physical, moral and intellectual well-being of the workers of the State.

Those who are urging the opening of our gates to hordes of Hindus care nothing for the influence of such a procedure upon the toilers of the State except insofar as it will enable them to force down the wage rate. They do not desire permanently to employ such labor, but they hope, and not without reason, that the presence here of Hindus in large numbers will tend to reduce wages all along the line.

The wage workers of California are here now, and in sufficient number to meet all demands. They propose to remain here. Their families are here, and they do not propose to permit them to be driven out by Hindus, nor to bring up their children amidst the awful conditions that a flood of such immigration must produce.

Those who urge throwing down the bars and permitting free access to the Hindu assert that the American and Northern European will not do the work for which they desire the Hindu. This is not true. They have always done it until driven out by the swarms who come from the dirty haunts of poverty and vice, of ignorance and servility. The same arguments were used in the interests of the Chinese and Japanese, and so successfully that the white worker, both rural and urban, began to cry for protection. The workers of this State, and this includes the farmer, will not soon be fooled by such trickery again. They had to pay dearly for the experience, but the lesson has been well learned, and they are now alert and watchful in order that such medicine may not again be administered as a cure for inconsequential ills.

While the importation of great numbers of Hindus might advance the profits of a few persons who desire to exploit them, the State would reap its harvest in ignorance, vice and degradation.

The organized workers of this State have struggled long and hard to bring about the conditions that now prevail here and they do not propose to allow a few greedy mortals to ruthlessly tear them down to satisfy their craving for gold.

As an absolute matter of fact 90 per cent of the employers of California are also opposed to bringing in these undesirable people.

The agricultural and horticultural interests are just as much opposed to Hindus as they are to Chinese or Japanese.

It is, therefore, very evident, that no one except a few greedy exploiters of labor have any inclination to allow California to be flooded by the hordes from India.

Fluctuating Sentiments

There is considerable criticism of the present styles in women's dress by those who never wore a dress in their lives, and therefore, from a practical standpoint, can know little or nothing about the subject. The undress feature of the situation, of course, they are competent to discuss, but the modern woman manages to get a little more covering than a fig leaf would afford between the V in her waist and the slit in her skirt, so what is the use in complaining. She still has Eve beat on modesty.

As long as men work long hours, as long as children are compelled to leave school at an early age and enter the mills of industry, as long as women are compelled to toil for less than a living wage, complaints against unions must go unheeded by all those who love humanity. The mistakes they make are as nothing compared with the misery they relieve. Until there is no poverty in the world every man and every woman who loves justice must aid the unions in the fight they are making for humanity. Duty, justice, fair dealing demand that the hands of the labor unions shall be held up and sustained in the battle against greed.

The man who can gaze upon the army of weak women and tender children, in the gray hours of dawn, wending their way to shop and factory, there to toil long hours for small pay, without pangs of sorrow, must have a heart of stone. The man who is so selfish as to coin dollars out of their lives by shutting them up in dingy factories when they should be out in God's sunlight accumulating health and strength such as the world needs and must have, is not only selfish and grasping, but is shortsighted and vicious. He can not take his accumulations with him when he leaves the world, and his progeny, more than likely, will be ruined by inheriting both his disposition and his wealth. In the end there surely can not be much satisfaction in it. And there should not be. Such conduct needs discouragement of the strongest kind, and we believe, generally gets it. Harry Thaw, for instance.

That a panic throughout the United States in certain food products is imminent is the declaration of J. P. Murphy, of the Pacific Produce Company, who says there is not a pound of cold storage turkey to be had in this country today. This, he says, is something never before heard of. People who raved last year because they had to pay from 30 to 35 cents a pound for turkey, will have something to consider this year, says Murphy, when they hear that the lowest possible price will be 40 cents a pound. Murphy predicts a large demand for ducks and other wild game during the holiday season. In addition to the high cost of turkey. Murphy states that butter and eggs will soon be bringing fancy prices. The present price of butter is 6 cents higher than it was at the same time last year, he says. Eggs will soon come very high, Murphy says, for the supply will be short because there are none in cold storage now, because housewives have become aware that the fancy eggs have been placed in the refrigerators, while the first, second and mixed color classes have been dealt out to the public. The last three classes do not do well in cold storage. The increase in price in all products is due to the demand exceeding the supply.

Wit at Random

"Did the doctor tell you what you had?"
"No. He took what I had without telling me."—"Life."

They both had sections of the paper.

"Here's a New York man gives his wife a diamond lacklace," said she. "Nothing like that ever happens to me."

"Well," said he, "here's a Chicago man gives his wife a black eye. Nothing like that ever happened to you, either, my dear."—Louisville "Courier-Journal."

The honest farmer who took in summer boarders greeted the new arrivals with truly rural enthusiasm.

"I swan, I'm right deown glad to meet ye," he cried as he extended his horny hand. "How's th' folks to hum?"

The man of the party looked at the enthusiast with some suspicion.

"Farmer," he said, "your dialect strongly reminds me of the stage variety."

The agriculturist grinned.

"It's all right, ain't it?" he asked. "I gave an actor feller a month's board free to teach it to me."—Cleveland "Plain Dealer."

A Chicago publishing house offered a prize of \$10,000 for the best novel submitted for publication. One of its replies was from Missouri, as follows: "I never written an article for A Contest in my life, But I will try any thing once, Being A brick mason, I have some pretty good dope, scattered along Twenty-five years experience, which, if I can correll into proper shape, might be readable."

A good story is told about a certain notorious malefactor, which is calculated to make newspaper reporters uncertain and uneasy as to their ultimate fate. The criminal had been sentenced to death, and the last penalty of the law was about to be enforced. As he stood on the scaffold while the final arrangements were completed he shook hands with the governor, the chaplain, and even the hangman; but to the newspaper man who was present he simply nodded nonchalantly, saying: "Ta-ta, old man. See you later on!"

"I," she said, "can trace my ancestry back to armor and shirts of mail."

"I started to trace my ancestry back once," he replied, "but my wife made me stop when I got to shirt sleeves and overalls."—"Judge."

A boy who had been absent from school for several days returned with his throat carefully swathed, and presented this note to his teacher:

"Please don't let my son learn any German today; his throat is so sore he can hardly speak English."—"Everybody's Magazine."

A young gentleman of the colored persuasion has promised his girl a pair of white gloves for a Christmas gift. Entering a large department store he at last found the counter where these goods were displayed, and, approaching rather hesitatingly, remarked:

"Ah want a pair of gloves."

"How long do you want them?" inquired the business-like clerk.

"Ah doesn't want fo' to rent 'em; Ah wants fo' to buy 'em," replied the other, indignantly.—"Harper's Magazine."

Miscellaneous

THE TOILER.

Out of the travail of the earth his armies come again,
Out of the night of hunger dreams, and multitudes of men
Aweary of the day, yet rising to the tocsin of the morn,
And giving to the frown of toil the meed of manly scorn.
He is not careful of the guise his speech may offer thee;
He hates the vain and hollow show of costly livery,
The soft effeminance of ease, the white and bloodless face;
These are to him the idle froth of a degenerate race.
But there arises in his breast the stalwart joy of might;
The arm of steel which they may feel who match him in the fight;
He may not tell thee of his faith, but every sturdy deed
The old earth sets before him is the wording of his creed.
Unlettered and profane? But see the learning of the age
Upon his grimy work depend; upon the heritage
Of conquest o'er the stubborn earth, over the frowning sea
Behold, there rests the culture and the bloom of liberty.
I may not lightly lift the veil that flings upon his hope
The shadow of a narrow world, or venture there to grope
Where he must bide the under-tide that turns the way of men,
So that our age may build upon the ages that have been;
But to the great who fend the State from every evil hour,
Who wield the wisdom of the wise, the panoply of power,
Heed you the mandate of the earth, and shield her children there
Who in the sterner ways of labor resolutely fare.
—Benjamin C. Moomaw, in "The Public."

SILENCE.

By George Matthew Adams.

Yes, silence is many times golden. You know that. But try to learn it a little better. For the silent man is usually the thinking man and the silent worker is the get-things-done worker. Because you—Don't hit back.

The world's great doers have all been men and women of few words—Napoleon, Cromwell, Washington, Grant, Lincoln, Marshall Field, Edison. These men didn't have time for disputes, wrangles—revenges.

Don't hit back.

The world is coming to the idea of silence—fewer words, more deed-doing. It is the big law of nature. It is becoming the great law of business. For silence can't be answered. There is nothing to answer.

Don't hit back.

Look around you. You admire the silent people—those who mind their own business and build. You know the names of the useful men of your town. You can't waste their time—you can't get them "mad." You can't steal anything from them. Their silence is their wealth because every time they walk these street they speak volumes. Add another motto to those you may already have. Make it this—Silence.

Don't hit back.

American Federation of Labor Letter

Arbitrary and Untenable.

Judge Alfred Murphy has just made his report to Governor Ferris regarding his investigations as to conditions prevailing at Calumet and other mining towns in that vicinity. He says: "The men have grievances that should be remedied. The employers insist on refusing in their individual discretion re-employment to any striker who has engaged 'in acts of agitation,' or who has 'incited thereto.' To agitate for improved conditions, to agitate for the right of employees to organize, to agitate for any legitimate end is the right of every citizen. To penalize the exercise of that right by refusing employment throughout the copper country to any striker is to put him and his family upon that community practically without employment. It is wrong, fundamentally and wholly wrong in principle. In policy nothing so much reminds me of it as the obtruse course of the Bourbons. It would put the strikers who return to work in the position of sacrificing their fellows who had been loyal in a common cause. The position of the employers that withdrawal from membership in the Federation must be a condition precedent to re-employment is equally arbitrary and untenable. In principle, if any employer can do this, he can, with like propriety compel withdrawal from any political, religious or social body as a condition of employment. It is basically un-American. In this tense situation, where power should be used generously and gently, it is a policy which will set men's teeth, evoke in the strikers the spirit of loyalty and sacrifice, and make them ready to suffer desperate hardships before acknowledging any such right in the employer. The respective conditions concerning wages, hours, and other conditions of labor are attended by many considerations, and by different factors in different mines."

Will They Do It?

Coincident with the incorporation at Springfield, Ill., of the Federation of Pullman Conductors of America, and the Federation of Pullman Porters of America, a rumor was started here to the effect that these organizations might be the first steps toward the formation of a real union of the 15,000 or 20,000 conductors and porters employed by the Pullman Company. Up to the present time, all efforts at organization along union lines have been frustrated by the company, although the conductors have a mutual benefit association and the porters have several local fraternal bodies. That the Pullman employees certainly need a union to protect their interests is evident from the fact that the conductors' wages range from but \$70 to \$95 per month, and the colored porters are paid only from \$25 to \$40 a month. Either class of employees is absolutely helpless in case a cranky official exercises the right of discharge or discipline.

Notwithstanding the fact that a Pullman conductor has to be a man of the greatest tact in handling the public, and the porters have to stand for all-sorts of abuse, they are treated with very little consideration by the company which exploits them.

Insist on Discipline.

For the first time in the history of German labor unions a meeting of leaders has decided against a strike undertaken by a local union, and ordered the men to return to work. The case is that of the metal workers at the shipyards of Hamburg who recently struck against the consent of their leaders. The leaders of the German Metal Workers' Union, therefore, met in Berlin to the number of about 150 to take action. It was generally expected that they would be obliged, if only for the sake of preserving the esprit de corps of the organization, to approve of the strike.

On the contrary, by a vote of 126 to 18, they passed the following resolution: "This extraordinary general meeting of the German Metal Workers' Union declares, after hearing the statements of the executive committee and of the members employed in the shipyards who left work without the consent of the executive committee, that this action is not compatible with the principles of union tactics and discipline. It condemns the procedure adopted by those members most emphatically, as this does not appear calculated to increase the fighting strength of the union in face of the united action of the employers in the metal industry."

Levy's Action Explained.

David Lamar, known as the "Wolf of Wall street," appeared before the House lobby investigating committee and asked the privilege of giving testimony explaining the purpose Representative Levy had in introducing his resolution last week for the withdrawal of all claims by the government against the United States Steel Corporation. The committee agreed to take Lamar's request under consideration. He said the Levy resolution "will have the effect of foreclosing the fight of the government to collect \$25,000,000 from the Steel Trust," that sum being the amount that the government will probably be able to assess, should its suit be successful.

Painters' Victory.

Fifteen thousand New York painters and paper hangers, members of the International Painters and Paperhangers' Union, who were on strike twelve days have returned to work, the fight having ended in a complete victory for them. Practically all of the demands of the union were conceded by the employers at a conference between both sides. By the terms of the agreement, which will expire in the first week of September, 1914, the workers win a forty-four-hour work-week; a strictly closed shop; not less than \$3.40 a day for painters, and 30 and 35 cents a roll for paperhangers; insurance of the worker by the employer against accident; the permission to have a delegate of the union in each shop; legal holidays off with pay, the first of May to be deemed a holiday; time and a half for overtime; the provision of all materials, including scaffolds and appurtenances, etc., by the employer; the employer while at work on the job is to be subject to all the union regulations. This organization is not connected with the International Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. It is composed largely of Hebrews from the East Side, who are engaged in repair work.

N. A. M. Spent Over \$2,000,000.

D. L. Frawley, employed by the Senate lobby committee to audit the books of the National Association of Manufacturers, testified to the committee that between 1903 and 1913 the association paid \$245,000 to Martin M. Mulhall for legislative and campaign work. The audit confirmed in many particulars Mulhall's testimony of the committee. The association spent more than \$2,000,000 in those ten years for all of its various activities, Frawley reported. Accounts which Mulhall said had been designated by numbers on the association's books to hide the identity of some of those drawing money for legislative or campaign work were investigated by Frawley, who reported he could not find that the accounts ever had carried the names of the beneficiaries.

Want Banks To Pay.

At Hartford, Conn., writs of scire facias were served by United States marshals on eight banks, demanding payment from garnisheed funds of the \$275,000 treble judgment given a year ago to

D. E. Loewe & Sons, the scab hatters of Danbury, when they won their twelve-year struggle against the United Hatters of North America and the American Federation of Labor, which financed the well-known hatters' boycott contest. The case, which had two trials in Hartford in the United States Court, and has twice been in the United States Supreme Court, is now before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and the banks will oppose the writs on the deposits of the union men, which have already earned in interest \$20,000, until final adjudication in New York City next winter.

Waiters' Successful Strike.

James H. McTague, St. Louis hotel and restaurant owner, against whom the local waiters' strike was directed, recently signed an agreement with representatives of the Waiters', Cooks' and Bartenders' unions. The strike opened several months ago when McTague locked out his white waiters and replaced them with negroes imported from the South, to whom he gave contracts for six months' employment. The strike spread to all the other fashionable hotels and restaurants of the city. According to the terms of the agreement McTague reopened his restaurant September 8th with only white waiters. Union waiters will receive an increase in pay of \$1 a week and will work ten hours a day, six days a week, in place of twelve hours a day, seven days a week.

Herman's Hats

UNION MADE



2396 MISSION STREET
AT TWENTIETH

Phone Market 3285

Home Phone M 3285

P. BENEDETTI, Mgr.

UNION FLORIST

Formerly of 25 Fourth Street
3017 SIXTEENTH STREET

NEAR MISSION ST.

Orders promptly attended to

Funeral work a specialty at lowest prices

Most Business Men

LIKE GOOD
OFFICE STATIONERY

Regal Typewriter Paper

(124 KINDS)

REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY
WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People

Sorensen Co.



James F. Sorensen
Pres and Treas

Reliable Jewelers and Opticians

Eyes Examined FREE by Expert
Optician

Largest and finest assortment in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Opera Glasses, Umbrellas and Silver Novelties.

715 Market St., next Call Bldg.
2593 Mission St., near 22nd

All Watch Repairing Warranted
for 2 Years

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight. The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held on Tuesday, September 16, 1913, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Admitted to membership by examination: Miss W. Lang, violin; Miss A. Lang, piano; E. Joullin, violin; L. Perkins, cornet.

Transfers deposited: W. A. Wood, Local No. 47, Los Angeles; Arthur B. Vogel, Local No. 2, St. Louis; Mrs. Alice F. Wright, Local No. 105, Spokane; Maurice Baron, Local No. 76, Seattle; W. W. Bowman, Local No. 310, New York; Henry Vanderburg, Local No. 424, Richmond; Dan Schmitt, Local No. 346, Santa Cruz.

Full members from transfer: Gus Lewin, Josephine M. Fernald.

Dues amounting to \$2 are now due and payable to A. S. Morey, financial secretary, 68 Haight street.

Price List Committee will meet Monday next at 11:30 a. m.

The regular monthly meeting of the union was held Thursday, September 11th. The picnic committee made a partial report, and requests members to remit for tickets at once, so a final report can be made at the next meeting.

Walter Love was elected to fill the vacancy on the board of directors, caused by the resignation of W. E. Sharp.

A WARNING TO LABOR.

The following editorial appeared in the last issue of the San Francisco "Newsletter":

"The rank and file of trade unionism in the United States will do well to take warning from the plight in which their brothers across the Atlantic now find themselves. We learn on excellent authority that the strike mania in England has about bankrupted the General Federation of Labor, broken the back of society, and brought about the temporary suspension of industry.

"Socialist hotheads declaim the right of labor to strike, but they do not pause long enough to consider that labor has an equally inalienable right to work. Consequently labor in general now finds itself facing the possibility of absolute penury as far as the finances of the various organizations are concerned. In fact, labor unions, in England, present a practical demonstration of what syndicalism and socialism, strikes without reason or consideration, broken agreements and anarchial tendencies, can do to disrupt the cause of the workers. It is indeed a lesson for American workingmen, and one which they will do well to at once recognize the gravity of.

"The tendency on the part of some of the labor leaders of this country is to refuse to recognize the right of labor to assume equality of responsibility for the fulfillment of agreements and contracts with capital; present policies threaten to turn public sympathy against the workers.

"These tendencies are perilous; they are opposed to real trade unionism. No reasonable man will deny the right of labor to organize and seek industrial aims, to negotiate on terms of equality with capital, and to work for the general betterment of conditions. Such is real trade unionism with which no one can find fault. But by permitting the exploitation of labor by hot-heads and mercenaries, trades unionism in this country will be in the same condition as is labor in England. Let them heed the warning in time."

Picture and sculpture are the celebrations and festivities of form. But true art is never fixed, but always flowing. The sweetest music is not in the oratorio but in the human voice when it speaks from its instant life tones of tenderness, truth or courage.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

CONVENTION CALL!

To all affiliated unions, greeting:

You are hereby notified that, in pursuance to the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the thirty-third annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at Eagles' Hall (or at another hall which the executive council may later select), beginning ten o'clock Monday morning, November 10, 1913, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Representation—Representation in the convention will be on the following basis: From National or International Unions, for less than 4000 members, one delegate; 4000 or more, two delegates; 8000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates; 64,000 or more, six delegates; 128,000 or more, seven delegates, and so on; and from central bodies and State federations, and from local trade unions not having a national or international union, and from Federal labor unions, one delegate.

Organizations to be entitled to representation must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter) at least one month prior to the convention; and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

Only bona fide wage workers, who are not members of, or eligible to membership in other trade unions, are eligible as delegates from Federal labor unions.

Delegates must be selected at least two weeks previous to the convention, and their names forwarded to the secretary of the American Federation of Labor immediately after their election.

Delegates are not entitled to seats in the convention unless the tax of their organizations has been paid in full to September 30, 1913.

It is, of course, entirely unnecessary here to enumerate the imminent important subjects with which our forthcoming convention will concern itself, but the reminder is not at all amiss that every effort must be made to broaden the field and means for the organization of the yet unorganized workers, to strive to bring about, more effectually than ever, a better day in the lives and homes of the toilers, to defend and maintain by every honorable means in our power the right to organize for our common defense and advancement, for the exercise of normal and constitutional activities to protect and promote the rights and interests of the workers; and to assert at any risk the freedom of speech and of the press and the equal rights before the law of every worker with every other citizen. These and other great questions of equal importance will, of necessity, occupy the attention of the Seattle convention.

Therefore the importance of our movement, the duty of the hour and for the future, demand that every organization entitled to representation shall send its full quota of delegates to the Seattle convention, November 10, 1913.

Do not allow favoritism to influence you in selecting your delegates. Be fully represented.

Be represented by your ablest, best, most experienced, and faithful members.

Credentials—Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated unions. The original credentials must be given to the delegate-elect and the duplicate forwarded to the American Federation of Labor office, 801-809 G street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

The committee on credentials will meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor six days previous to the opening of the convention, and will report immediately upon the opening thereof at Seattle; hence secretaries will observe the necessity of mailing the duplicate credentials of their respective delegates at the earliest possible moment to Washington, D. C.

Grievances—Under the law no grievance can be considered by the convention which has been decided by a previous convention, except upon the recommendation of the executive council, nor will any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not themselves previously held conference and attempted to adjust the same.

Reservations in hotels should be made by addressing Mr. Chas. W. Doyle, of the committee on arrangements, Labor Temple, Seattle, Wash.

Headquarters of executive council will be at New Richmond Hotel, or at some other hotel which the executive council may later designate.

Delegates should notify C. W. Doyle in advance of the time of their arrival in Seattle, and over which road they will travel.

If there be any further information regarding the convention, or the arrangements for the convenience of the delegates, it will be communicated in a later circular, or through the "American Federationist."

SAML. GOMPERS, President.

FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

Of the eight acts to be presented next week at the Orpheum six will be entirely new. William Burress, with the assistance of a company of thirty, will present "The New Song Birds," a clever musical satire on the latest phase of the grand opera craze. J. C. Nugent, the clever actor-author who has won popularity through "The Veteran," "The Rounder," "The Husband" and many other comedies, will appear in his newest vehicle "The Regular," which throws a unique sidelight on New York night life. Mullen and Coogan will furnish a lot of laughter and much good entertainment with their skit "Odd Nonsense." "The Joy Germ," Carl McCullough, will present "New Footlight Impressions." Lane and O'Donnell, "Lunatic Tumblers," will indulge in acrobatic and contortion feats. Carl Rosini, assisted by Mlle. Margaret, will, before the eyes and under the very noses of the audiences, perform numerous marvelous feats. Next week will be the last of Delmore and Light and Valerie Serice in "The Little Parisienne."

Youth is molded by authority. What really gives authority for any utterance in or out of the pulpit is conviction; not words of the lips, but of the heart. Nothing impresses the young so much as a kind of earnestness that means business.—Woodrow Wilson.

You Are Invited

To inspect our new offices located at 602-610 Pantages Bldg., 935 Market St. Information gladly given. Membership 50c. a month.

The Union Hospital Association

Telephone, Douglas 952.

Phone Market 6478

Suits to Order

M. BAUM
Union Tailor

540 Valencia St., Bet. 16th and 17th

Suits Cleaned and Pressed \$1.00
Workmanship and Fit Guaranteed

G. B. BENHAM

ATTORNEY AT LAW

728 EXAMINER (HEARST) BLDG.

TELEPHONE KEARNY 3485

PRACTICES IN ALL COURTS

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held September 12, 1913.

Meeting was called to order by the secretary. In the absence of the president and vice-president, nominations for temporary chairman were called for, and Delegate McLaughlin was elected. President Gallagher arrived later.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Riggers and Stevedores—M. T. Doyle, E. H. Foley, M. Moreno, R. M. Doyle, G. McNulty, H. W. Eaton, T. F. Noonan, J. T. Creary, T. Murtle and T. Ryan. Ship Drillers—Gus. Frederickson, vice H. Rooney. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Waiters, inclosing \$25 for the cloak makers. Steam Engineers No. 64, \$10, and from Tailors No. 2, \$25 for cloak makers. Donations for Press Feeders: From Machinists No. 68, \$10; Pile Drivers, \$25; Cooks' Helpers, \$25. Donations to Light and Power Council for A. F. of L. unions: Pattern Makers of Los Angeles, \$5; Millmen No. 884, Los Angeles, \$10; Brewery Workmen No. 7, \$50, and \$50 for pressmen; from Bricklayers of Los Angeles, \$10; Machinists No. 311 of Los Angeles, \$15; Bookbinders of Los Angeles, \$10; Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, \$20; Cigar Makers No. 228, \$75; Waiters No. 30, \$50. From Grocery Clerks, inclosing five complimentary tickets for picnic at Glen Park, Sunday, September 21st. From Carpenters No. 483, requesting that Bro. Zant be excused from meetings. From Board of Supervisors, relative to the lack of sufficient cars to accommodate the heavy travel on Fillmore street. From O. T. Ripperdan, representing Ripperdan's Dancing Academy, stating that any time any of their employees are found patronizing unfair houses they will have to seek employment elsewhere. From the Anti-Jap Laundry League, in reference to the position of Supervisors on the question of White Labor vs. Oriental. From Sylvester M. O'Sullivan, in reference to editorials printed in the "Examiner," and in reference to the carrying of tool-boxes on cars. From Los Angeles Press Feeders, stating they had donated \$200 to the S. F. Press Feeders. From A. F. of L., stating that the communication relative to the controversy between the firemen and engineers was referred to the executive council, which meets on September 22d. From the Light and Power Council, acknowledging receipt of donations from affiliated unions. From the Seattle Labor Council, inclosing copy of resolutions dealing with the electrical workers' controversy.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Moving Picture Operators' Union of Oakland, inclosing tickets for benefit to be given on September 22d. From Machinists' Union of Buffalo, N. Y., in reference to the Witteman Mfg. Co. being unfair to their organization, and requesting that all breweries in this locality be so notified. On motion, the request was complied with.

Referred to Hall Association—From Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5, subscribing for \$100 bond.

From Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, stating that a firm located at 505 Sansome street was receiving goods from the unfair firm of P. A. Newmark & Co. On motion, this communication was referred to secretary and Label Section.

Resolutions were introduced by D. P. Hagerty (machinists), dealing with the question of the right of employees to transport themselves in their own boats across rivers and streams to and from their work, even though such transportation occurs within the boundaries covered by an exclusive ferry franchise. Moved that the resolutions be adopted and that the secretary be instructed to send telegrams to Congressmen

Nolan and Kent protesting against the approval of the Navy Department being given to any scheme so unjust and mercenary; carried. Following are the resolutions:

"Whereas, At the last session of the California State Legislature an amendment to the ferry franchise law was enacted giving to employees the right to transport themselves in their own boats across rivers and streams to and from their work, even though such transportation occurs within the boundaries covered by an exclusive ferry franchise, and

"Whereas, The said amendment was designed to have immediate and direct application to the two thousand workmen employed on the Mare Island Navy Yard and to give them relief from intolerable conditions and excessive and exorbitant ferry rates imposed and demanded by the Vallejo Ferry Company for transportation to and from Vallejo, and

"Whereas, The entire labor movement of the State of California has been behind those workmen in their struggle to remedy the wrongs to which they had long been subjected and against which they have valiantly fought, and

"Whereas, Newspaper reports and interviews contain information that the Vallejo Ferry Company has stipulated that one of the essential conditions under which its contract with the Government for ferry service will be continued is for all opposition transportation to cease and for the workmen to again contribute to the ferry company at rates somewhat less than formerly but still grossly excessive, to which proposition a very favorable attitude is reported on the part of the officers in charge of the Mare Island station and that recommendations along these lines have already been sent on to Washington, and

"Whereas, This whole proposition is of vital concern to organized labor of San Francisco, from which city many of the said workmen are recruited and in which city many of them have their homes; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled, place our strongest disapproval upon the insidious attempt of the ferry company to nullify the State law and totally deprive the Mare Island workmen of its benefits, while covertly designing through co-operation or collusion of Government officials to restore itself to full power and permeate its monopoly, which to the workmen has become intolerable; and, be it further

"Resolved, That we at once telegraph by night letter to the Secretary of the Navy, protesting against the approval of the Navy Department being given to any such proposed scheme so obviously unjust and mercenary."

Reports of Unions—Waitresses—Reported that Mr. Ripperdan had called upon them and stated that he would not employ anyone who persisted in patronizing unfair houses. Cloak Makers—Strike still on; members are standing firm. Retail Clerks—Reported Tom Dillon's store now fair. Press Feeders—Strike still on; men standing firm; requested affiliated unions to assist as liberally as possible. Upholsterers—Donated \$25 to Pressmen. Bakers—Donated \$25 to Pressmen and \$25 to Cloak Makers. Bartenders—Requested delegates to look for card when patronizing saloons. Machinists—Donated \$10 per week to the Pressmen. Cigar Makers—Requested a demand for their label.

Label Section—Minutes read and filed.

Executive Committee—Recommended that the application for a boycott on D. J. Tobin be laid over, as the committee believes the matter can be satisfactorily adjusted. Recommended that the application for a boycott on the Castro Theatre be left in the hands of the secretary. On the request of Millmen No. 42, committee recommends that the matter be referred to the secretary to take up with the business agent of the District Council of Carpenters. On the com-

MATTIE M. BARKLEY

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER

Typewriting, Multigraphing

Only Union Public Stenographer in the State

Phones: Kearny 4997; J 1660

565 Pacific Building

Union Label of the United Brewery Workmen.

Union Made and Bottled

Soft Drink and Mineral Water

OF AMERICA

COPYRIGHT & TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1903

When drinking beer, see that this label is on the keg or bottle.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING

PINE AND SANSOME STS.

PHONES: SUTTER 358, C 3589

Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America. Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

A GREAT NEW SHOW.

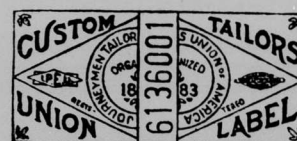
WILLIAM BURRESS & CO., in Victor Herbert and Geo. V. Hobart's "THE NEW SONG BIRDS"; J. C. NUGENT, Vaudeville's Foremost Author-Comedian, in His Original Oddity, "The Regular"; JAMES MULLEN AND ALAN COOGAN, in "Odd Nonsense"; CARL McCULLOUGH, "The Joy Germ," presenting New "Footlight Impressions"; LANE & O'DONNELL, Lunatic Tumblers; CARL ROSINI, assisted by Mlle. Maragret; DELMORE & LIGHT; ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES, Showing Current Events; Last Week "THE LITTLE PARISIENNE," with VALERIE SERICE.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wage.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.

UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS
UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

plaint of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers against the Boiler Makers, committee recommends that the matter be referred back to the local unions to take up with the internationals, and further advises that both representatives of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and the Boiler Makers get together and through agreement or otherwise avoid the necessity of any further controversy on these matters; concurred in. Recommended that the secretary be instructed to send an appeal to the affiliated unions, and that press feeders be advised to continue through committee to visit the unions, requesting assistance. Moved to concur in the committee's report. Amendment, that we request affiliated unions to place a voluntary assessment of ten cents per member per week. Amendment to amendment, that a voluntary assessment of ten cents per member per week be placed on affiliated unions, for the benefit of unions now on strike. Moved to refer back to the executive committee; motion to refer carried. Moved that the report of the executive committee on this matter be made a special order and all delegates notified; carried.

The request of Cooks' Union, relative to the conditions at the Tubercular and Isolation Hospitals was left in the hands of the secretary. Recommended the indorsement of the wage scale and agreement of the Firemen's Union subject to the indorsement of the international; further advised that before taking action that they return to this committee for further advice; concurred in. Report of committee adopted as amended.

Law and Legislative Committee—On the proposed city ordinance for the re-establishment of a so-called Free Curbstone Market, your committee recommends that the Council take no action in the matter; concurred in. Committee submitted its report on the record of the incumbent Board of Supervisors on matters affecting labor. Moved that the report be printed in the "Labor Clarion." Amendment, that Council have one thousand copies printed. Amendment lost and the original motion carried.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Special Committee—Your committee appointed to visit Electrical Workers No. 6, begs leave to report that the matter was left in the hands of their executive committee, four members of which are at their international convention, and recommends that the matter lay over until they have a chance to take it up with the committee appointed by Local No. 6; concurred in.

Nominations and Elections—A communication from Delegate Curran withdrawing his name from the ballot as a candidate for vice-president, was read and accepted. Delegate Merryfield being the only nominee, a question was raised as to further nominations. The chair ruled that according to the new amendment to the constitution and by-laws, nominations were not in order. Delegate Murphy appealed from the decision of the chair, and the chair was sustained. The secretary was then instructed to cast the ballot for the Council in favor of Delegate Frank Merryfield, and the chair declared him elected vice-president of the Council.

New Business—Moved that the secretary have the new amendment printed for by-laws; carried. The chair appointed Bros. O'Connell, Broulett, Dillon, Johnson and McTiernan to co-operate with Poultry Producers of Petaluma.

Moved that Delegate Johnson be employed by Council as legal adviser at a salary of \$25 per week, \$15 to be paid by Council and \$10 by the "Labor Clarion"; carried. Delegate Walsh appealed from the decision of the chair on being ruled out of order, and the chair was sustained.

Receipts—Milkers, \$4; Upholsterers, \$6; Carpenters No. 483, \$20; Butchers, \$12; Bartenders, \$12; Press Feeders, \$8; Cooks, \$18; Boiler Makers,

\$6; Painters, \$20; Federal Employees, \$10; Blacksmiths \$4; Retail Clerks, \$8; Waiters, \$20; Blacksmiths' Helpers No. 316, \$4; Pattern Makers, \$6; Rammermen, \$2; Carpenters No. 304, \$2; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$10; Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 4, \$2; Steam Shovelmen No. 29, \$4; Teamsters No. 85, \$20; Cracker Bakers No. 125, \$12; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$2; Chauffeurs No. 265, \$2; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$6; Musicians No. 6, \$42; Elevator Constructors No. 8, \$4; donations to Light and Power Council, \$300; Printing Pressmen donations, \$160; donations to Cloak Makers No. 8, \$90; Label Section dues, \$9. Total, \$825.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$9; stenographer, \$25; stenographer, \$21; Mattie M. Barkley, \$1.90; George A. Hannan, hauling chairs to Stadium, \$10; Western Union, \$2.50; Light and Power Council, \$300; Label Section, \$9; Printing Pressmen, \$160; Cloak Makers, \$90; Pacific Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, \$7.50. Total, \$675.

Adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

LIGHT AND POWER STRIKE.

The strike of the Light and Power Council against the Pacific Gas and Electric Company is still being prosecuted, and in spite of false display being made by the company, the men insist they have the situation well in hand and will win the strike.

On September 5th the Secretary of Agriculture signed a water-power permit granting to the Sierra Electric Power Company the right to use for power development certain land within the Lassen national forest, California. The company is organized under the laws of the State of California and has its office and place of business in Oakland. When this plant is put in operation the competition with the unfair concern will be an added asset to the workers.

SALMON PACKERS GET PAY.

The salmon packers returning from the canneries in Alaska, where they have been employed for the past six months, are enjoying the novel experience of receiving the full amount of their season's earnings.

Last spring the San Francisco Labor Council recommended to the American Federation of Labor that it revoke the charter of the Salmon Packers' Union because the organization had fallen into bad hands and the charter was being used to prevent the Labor Commissioner from protecting the workers against robbery. The charter was revoked.

Under the provisions of the new State law, State Labor Commissioner John P. McLaughlin and his deputies are superintending the work of paying off the salmon packers and are permitting no deductions for gambling debts, liquor, etc., as has been the custom in past years.

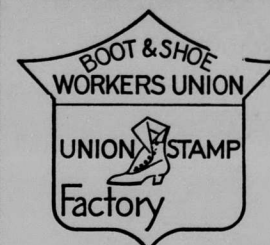
As a result the salmon packers are receiving an average of \$100 for their season's labor, as against an average of \$38 last year, and a much smaller amount two years ago, when the salmon packers were at the mercy of sub-contractors and straw bosses.

This season the salmon packers are receiving every cent coming to them. The men are being paid off at 728 and 736 Sacramento street, where State Labor Commissioner McLaughlin has stationed his deputies to see that the cannery employees get a square deal.

The salmon packers are loud in their praises of the new law and the effective manner in which it is being enforced by State Labor Commissioner John P. McLaughlin.

Come to your senses and return to your true self. Casting off slumber, recognize that they were dreams that troubled you.—Marcus Aurelius.

Clarion Call to Men Who Labor



Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS

OPEN TILL 6 P. M. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

UNION LABEL SHOE CO.

2267 MISSION ST.

Bet. 18th and 19th



The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Street
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Street

June 30th, 1913:

Assets	\$55,644,983.27
Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,757,148.57
Employees' Pension Fund	158,261.32
Number of Depositors	62,134

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

It's always fair weather
When good fellows get together

Old Gilt Edge
Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Sept., Red, White and Blue.

Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE
CLOTHING

COR. SIXTH AND MARKET

Agents Carhartt Overalls

Golden Gate
Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint avenue, San Francisco.

Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.

FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.

Telephone Douglas 3178.



SEPTEMBER, 1913.

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.
- (37) Altwater Printing Co.....2565 Mission
(114) Arnberger, T. R.....718 Mission
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....166 Valencia
(77) Bardell Art Printing Co.....343 Front
(7) Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....120 Church
(73) Belcher & Phillips.....509-511 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....138 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....718 Mission
(69) Brower, Marcus.....346 Sansome
(3) Brunt, Walter N. Co.....880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.....935 Market
(176) California Press.....340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery
(39) Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.....516 Mission
(206) Cottle Printing Co.....3256 Twenty-second
(157) Davis, H. L. Co.....25 California
(179) Donaldson & Moir.....563 Clay
(46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....718 Mission
(102) Fleming & Co.....24 Main
(215) Fletcher, E. J.....325 Bush
(101) Francis Valentine Co.....777 Mission
(203) Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome
(107) Gallagher, G. C.....311 Battery
(92) Garrad, Geo. F.....1059 Mission
(75) Gille Co.....2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second
(140) Goldwin Printing Co.....1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.....540 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....325 Bush
(127) Halle, R. H.....261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....263 Bush
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma
(185) Her Printing Co., Inc.....516 Mission
(42) Jewish Voice.....340 Sansome
(124) Johnson, E. C. & Co.....1272 Folsom
(168) Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore
(50) Latham & Swallow.....243 Front
(45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....3388 Nineteenth
(23) Majestic Press.....315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.....77 Fourth
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(79) McElvaine Press, The.....1182 Market
(1) Miller & Miller.....619 Washington
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....362 Clay
(58) Monahan, John.....311 Battery
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co.....343 Front
(92) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....445 Sacramento
(76) McCracken Printing Co.....806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis
(55) McNeill Bros.....928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....330 Jackson
(43) Nevin, C. W.....154 Fifth
(87) Norcross, Frank G.....1246 Castro
(149) North Beach Record.....535 Montgomery Ave.
(104) Owl Printing Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....2484 Sacramento
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.....88 First
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market
(110) Phillips, Wm.....317 Front
(143) Progress Printing Co.....228 Sixth
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.....517 Columbus Ave.
(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....443 Pine
(145) †S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission
(84) *San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.....San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.
(152) South City Printing Co.....South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay
(178) Starkweathers, Inc.....343 Front
(27) Stern Printing Co.....527 Commercial
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....66 Turk
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero
(51) Wagner & Widup Printing Co.....1071 Mission
(35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....2385 California
(106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First
(34) Williams, Jos.....410 Fourteenth
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....348A Sansome
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.....523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome
(225) John F. Hogan Co.....343 Front
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....77 Fourth

- (131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....523-531 Clay
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market
(110) Phillips, Wm.....712 Sansome
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....545-547 Mission
(200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna
(232) Torbet, P.....69 City Hall Ave.
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.
(133) Webster, Fred.....Ecker and Stevenson

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (240) National Carton and Label Company.....412-414 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (230) Acme Lithograph Co.....S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....3363 Army
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

- (139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....767 Market
(121) California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call, The.....Third and Market
(40) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....44-46 East
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....316 Fourteenth
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(119) L'Echo de L'Ouest.....620 Clay
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(60) *Post.....727 Market
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(84) *San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.....San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 109 New Montgomery.
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....635 Montgomery
(123) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS

- Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:
San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co., 919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co., 826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co., 327 E. Weber St., Stockton

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Works, San Rafael.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Funeral Work a Specialty

Phone Mission 5988

J. J. O'Connor

Florist

2756 Mission Street

Between 23rd and 24th

SAN FRANCISCO

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The Allied Printing Trades Council has circulated each of the ninety-four candidates for office in San Francisco in the coming primary, in the interest of the union label. A list of union label offices was enclosed with the circular.

The Women's Political League, with headquarters at 243 Pacific Building, has announced through Miss Fairbrother, president of the League and editor of "Everywoman," that the union label will appear on that publication in the future, and on all other printing for the League.

Judge Seawell on September 11th handed down a decision in favor of the Neal Publishing Company, in the matter of the latter's application for a writ of mandate to compel Mayor Rolph to sign the Neal Company's contract for city printing, which had been awarded before the strike of the pressfeeders and pressmen occurred. The city attorney will appeal from the decision rendered by Judge Seawell to the District Court of Appeals.

Charles Deacon, who recently resigned as superintendent of the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, left the Home on last Sunday and arrived in San Francisco Tuesday evening. Mr. Deacon, who is accompanied by his family, is stopping for a few days at the Hotel Manx. John C. Dailey, who succeeds Mr. Deacon as superintendent, has assumed his duties at the Home.

F. W. Lamey has drawn his card and departed for New York City via the Northern route. Mr. Lamey says Portland, Ore., will be his first stop, and from there to the Puget Sound cities, up through British Columbia, and the East.

Anyone knowing of a man capable of managing a weekly publication, and having a little money to invest, kindly send him to Secretary Michelson.

E. A. Parker is confined in the hospital with blood poisoning.

At the stated meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society, F. J. Bonnington and S. A. Ranzoni were elected to membership and applications were received from Wm. O. A. Trowsell and H. H. Wynkoop.

From Andy Smith's Guerneville "Times": "Thomas F. Donahue, the genial representative of the Mergenthaler Linotype Co. of San Francisco, stepped this way to say 'How-de-do.' He met with a cordial reception, for he's a jolly, good fellow, and can hold his own in any kind of company. He likes to talk of the 'old-time print,' and so do we. So drop in again, Tom, when you are up this way, and we'll have 'another session.'"

Jesse Morse of the "Chronicle" chapel has returned from a ten-day visit to Portland, Tacoma and Seattle.

Despite a vigorous fight waged on the floor of the congress, the Improved Order of Red Men, which opened its sixty-sixth Great Sun session in the New Willard, Washington, last Tuesday, refused to recognize labor unions. Representative Frank C. Smith of Illinois, during the morning session, introduced a resolution calling for the recognition of labor unions by printing upon all stationery of the Order the allied trades unions' label. When his resolution was introduced, Great Inchoonee Carl Foster ruled it out of order on the ground that the Order did not engage in politics or in religion. An appeal was immediately taken by Mr. Smith and the motion put to a vote. Excitement reigned in the hall as the vote was taken, but it was seen that the unions were to be denied. The representatives sustained the Great Inchoonee, and the unions were defeated by a great majority. As a result, the union label will not appear on any of the printing of the Order.

Let the friend know that those faults which he observes in his friend his own faults attract. There is no rule more invariable than that we are paid for our suspicions by finding what we suspected.—Thoreau.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56: Home M 1226. Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Stuart.

Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Stuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 804 Mission.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Blindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Shubert Hall, 16th and Mission.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boller Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boller Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boller Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, 507 Mission, R. 307.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.

Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 153—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.

Carpenters No. 32—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 804 Mission.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 804 Mission.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Ave. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 83 Sixth.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 P. M., at 343 Van Ness ave.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Wednesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason. Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardeners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th, headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 a. m.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Holding Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Stuart.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall; M. Boehm, secretary, 1115 Pierce.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at K. P. Hall.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. P. Hall.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.

Ship Scalers No. 12,881—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Washington Square Hall.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.

Stationary Fireman—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesdays, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 4th ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Rm. 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 151 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wireless Telegraphers—10 East, Room No. 17.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

FAIR MILK DEALERS.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS' UNION, LOCAL 226, herein calls your attention to the FAIR DAIRIES, that you will be able to get a fair product from. We request that you demand the same.

Respectfully,

M. W. D. U., Local No. 226.

Office, 117 Capp Street.

Phone, Park 1127

July 7, 1913.

Name and Address	Phone
Alderney D. F., 509 Naples St.	.....Mission 2222
American D., 861 Hampshire St.	.....Park 7014
Belmont D., 2045 15th St.	.....Market 7531
Burlingame D., 769 McAllister St.	.....Park 563
Baumans D., .....	.....Mission 4064
California M. Co., North Beach.	.....Franklin 4577
College Hill D., 40 College Ave.	.....Mission 8637
Columbia D., 231 Franklin.	.....Market 483
Christian & Sons, 1427 Valencia St.	.....Mission 3875
Central M. Co., 275 Tehama St.	.....Douglas 5829
City M. Co., 71 28th St.	.....Mission 433
Chrystal Cr., 1553 Turk St.	.....West 1193
Dairy Delivery, 3550 19th St.	.....Market 2716
Durham Farm D., 231 6th Ave.	.....Pacific 49
Del Monte Cr., 386 Utah St.	.....Market 5776
Del Monte Ranch D., 1919 Bush St.	.....West 2736
Eureka D., 1973 15th St.	.....Market 5343
Excelsior D., 242 Chattanooga St.	.....Mission 6141

Brannan Bros.	.....Mission 2222
Fairmount D., 115 Hyland Ave.	.....Mission 2222
Green Mountain D., 19 Capp St.	.....Park 7014
Good Bros., Corbett Road.	.....Mission 1599
Golden Nugget Cr., 1409 Polk St.	.....Franklin 432
Hansen, Nick., 617 Amazon.	.....Mission 1599
Jersey Cr. & M. Co., 680 8th Ave.	.....Pacific 2260
Jersey Dairy, 3110 Fillmore.	.....West 4017
Kendalls D., 536 2nd Ave.	.....Pacific 1118
Millbrae D., 834 Octavia St.	.....Park 100
Merced D., 1507 Broderick St.	.....West 1339
Marin Co. M. P. Co., 20 Oak Grove Ave.	.....Kearny 3146
Marrons Cr., 2039 Fillmore St.	.....West 968
Mission Cr., 2817 Mission.	.....Mission 1633
Mullins D., 4178 25th St.	.....Mission 962
Morning Star, 200 Ney St.	.....Mission 7530
Mayflower D., 418 Florida St.	.....Mission 3070
Noe Valley D., 4108 1/2 25th St.	.....Mission 863
O'Rourke D., 215 Arlington St.	.....Mission 863
Olsen, J., 622 Precita Ave.	.....Mission 7057
Potrero D., 1276 16th Ave So.	.....Mission 7057
Portland D., 325 Hanover St.	.....Mission 2725
Park Ranch D., 2040 Clement St.	.....Pacific 1077
Purity Cr., 1370 Sacramento St.	.....West 9005
Peoples Cr., 3776 24th St.	.....Mission 1925
Russell Cr., 1300 Polk St.	.....Franklin 560
Riverdale Cr., 1412 Devisadero St.	.....West 1285
San Carlos D., 145 Noe St.	.....Park 486
San Pablo D., 3642 17th St.	.....Park 6397
San Mateo Co. D., 1818 Howard St.	.....Market 1416
South Park D., 1667 Folsom St.	.....Market 7331
Swiss Alpine D., 1514 Polk St.	.....Franklin 4950
Sunnyside D., 726 Valley St.	.....Mission 5389
Silver D., 234 Richland Ave.	.....Mission 3004
Sherry Freitas Co., .....	.....Kearny 305
Sonoma Cr., 1710 Polk St.	.....Franklin 8274
J. G. Thompsons D., 7 Bismark St.	.....West 4270
United Milk Co., 3201 16th St.	.....Park 6400
University R. D., Woolsey & University Sts.	.....Mission 5389
University Mound D., Highland Ave & Wayland St.	.....Mission 5389
Union D., 3704 17th St.	.....Mission 5389
Western Dairy Co., 359 Waller St.	.....Park 1587
White Cow, 258 Devisadero St.	.....Park 1181
Carlsons D., 4220 Folsom.	.....Market 2188
Cortland D., 36 Cortland Ave.	.....Kearny 1429
Mayfield Farm D., Holy Cross, Witt Bros.	.....Park 5892
Fairville R. D., 1450 Grant Ave.	.....Park 5892
National D., 654 Fulton St.	.....Park 5892
Parkside Cr., 1509 Haight St.	.....Park 4238

All dairies not mentioned in this list are unfair to our Local Union.

Note—D for Dairy

Store Open Saturday
evenings

B. KATSCHINSKI

Store Open Saturday
evenings

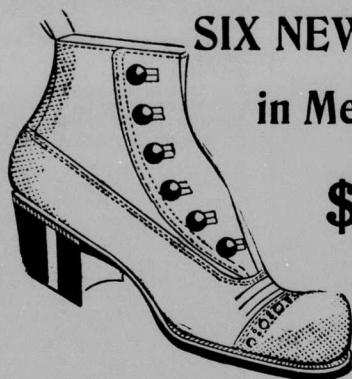
PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

825 MARKET STREET, OPPOSITE STOCKTON STREET
COMMERCIAL BLDG.

SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

See Our
Window Display
Over 200 Styles
of
Union Stamped
Shoes Shown
Priced from
\$2.00 to \$6.00



SIX NEW STYLES
in Men's Shoes

\$3.50

UNION
STAMPED

MADE IN THREE LEATHERS—Dull Gun Metal Calf, Patent Colt and Tan Russia Calf, Button and Blucher Lace Styles, all Shapes, Hand Welt Soles, \$3.50

This is
the Store
that
First Introduced
Union-Stamped
Shoes
in California

Personal and Local

The Grocery Clerks' Union is to give a picnic next Sunday at Glen Park. A good time is assured to all. There will be excellent music, dancing and games of all kinds. Gate and game prizes will be numerous. Admission to the park will be 25 cents.

Painters' Union No. 1 has made a donation of \$25 to the striking cloak makers.

The Barbers' Union at its next meeting will definitely determine its policy with relation to Sunday closing in this city. A vote will be taken upon the question of a general strike for that purpose.

At the recent convention of the International Tailors' Union, held at Bloomington, Ill., it was decided to submit forty-six propositions to a referendum vote of the affiliated unions. One of the propositions to be voted on will be that of changing the name of the international body to the Tailors' Industrial Union. In line with this proposed change it is the plan of the tailors to acquire jurisdiction over all persons employed at the trade, including the pressers and everyone who plies the needle. The referendum vote on the propositions will be taken before November 15th.

The Labor Council has approved the proposed wage scale of the Stationary Firemen's Union, calling for an increase in wages of 25 cents per day and one day's rest in seven, with the understanding that it be approved by the International Association of Stationary Firemen before being put into operation.

Upon recommendation of the law and legislative committee the Labor Council has decided not to take any action on the proposition of establishing free curbstones markets in this city.

James Curran, business agent of Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union No. 77, has been appointed general organizer for the Pacific District Council of Iron Workers.

The Arbeiter Turn Verein has added a children's class to the list for physical training. Previously only adults were taught.

It is said the Los Angeles delegation to the State Federation convention which opens in Fresno on October 6th, will nominate a candidate for president and other officers. The delegates-elect in the southern city are holding weekly meetings.

A. L. Wilde has been elected to represent Associated Union of Steam Shovelmen No. 2 at the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, to be held in Fresno during the week of October 6th.

A donation of \$25 for the striking cloak makers was voted by the Laundry Workers' Union last Monday evening, when it was decided to levy a 1 per cent assessment on the membership in behalf of the defense fund of the A. F. of L. There were forty-five candidates initiated.

A conference with the Sperry Flour Company was held by President Gallagher, Secretary O'Connell and Michael Casey during the past week. Another conference is to be held next week.

Will J. French has been invited to address Painters' Union No. 1 on the new compensation law.

Donations are daily being received by the Labor Council from the unions of Los Angeles for the A. F. of L. unions involved in the strike of the Light and Power Council against the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

Harris Weinstock has been appointed by Governor Johnson as a member of the Industrial Accident Board. The appointment is a most important one.

When Colonel Weinstock's name was first proposed for the commission, it was feared his other interests would stand in the way of his acceptance, and it was realized that the salary would not appeal to him. His decision to accept the appointment came with a realization that the place offered a great opportunity for public service. Nothing will aid the cause of compulsory compensation on liberal terms all over the United States so much as will the successful administration of the far-reaching California law.

ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE.

The Anti-Jap Laundry League at its regular meeting last Thursday night instructed its president to send the following communication to the Labor Council:

"For the past six years this organization has carried on a relentless moral crusade against an Asiatic industrial conquest, and in whose presence the white employer and employee sensibly laid aside past grievances and joined in a common cause for the preservation of a white man's industry on a white man's soil.

"The bread-and-butter instinct was a mighty incentive to close up ranks, for without such an organization as the Anti-Jap Laundry League we would have been swallowed up economically by our Nipponese competitors.

"Asiatic domination in one industrial field means his conquest in others. Hence our fight is the concern of every wage earner. For should we go down in this economic struggle, some other white man's turn comes next.

"Now prior to the last municipal election we secured pledges of office seekers as to their stand on the momentous issue of Caucasian vs. Oriental industrial domination, and much to our surprise and disappointment we find some of our Supervisors who so loudly proclaimed friendship for the white man's cause prior to election, showing a deplorable tendency to compromise with our Japanese industrial foes.

"It is the purpose of this organization to oppose with all our might and strength every individual for re-election who carries such a record.

"The records of our Supervisors we shall duly compile, and our constituents and sympathizers will be given accurate information of those of our city officials who have placed the interest of the Oriental above the white man's. We believe that our stand in this matter will receive the moral and undivided support of your honorable body."

CLOAK MAKERS' STRIKE.

The strike of the cloak makers has been prosecuted during the past week with increased vigor, and it now looks better than at any time since its inauguration. Many of the employers are wavering, some have already yielded and others are expected to follow during the next few days.

Contributions are being made daily by the unions of the city, and Rabbi Nieto has interested himself in the fight to such an extent that very material assistance has been rendered from outside sources.

The pickets are keeping a vigilant watch over all establishments involved and report that the employers are unable to get help to operate their plants. No desertions from the union ranks have occurred.

The officers of the organization say they expect all demands will be granted and the union recognized by a number of employers before the close of the week, the firm of M. Weinstein having already made these concessions and returned all employees to work.

No settlement will be made with any firm which does not provide for the increased scale of wages, the closed shop, sanitary conditions and other demands.

One precedent creates another. They soon accumulate and constitute law. What yesterday was fact, today is doctrine. Examples are supposed to justify the most dangerous measures; and where they do not suit exactly, the defect is supplied by analogy.—Junius.

Smoke "Royal"

The best tobacco produced
by Mother Earth & Union Made